What is claimed is:

1. A method for adjusting the electrical resistance of a resistor run (12) running in meandering windings (121) and situated between two layers (10, 11), to a specified value at which the resistor run (12) is produced having a lower resistance with reference to a specified value and having burn-up segments (18) bridging meandering windings (121) and the adjusting is undertaken by cutting open selected burn-up segments (18), wherein, for cutting open the burn-up segments (18), energy-controlled current pulses are sent through the burn-up segments (18).

2. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the burn-up segments (18) are situated in such a way that, at least for a part of the meandering windings (121), one burn-up segment (18) is connected in parallel to each meandering winding (121).

3. The method as recited in Claim 2, wherein one of the burn-up segments (18) is connected to one of two connecting circuit traces (13, 14) that are routed to the two ends of the resistor run (12); and for cutting open a selected burn-up segment (18), the selected burn-up segment (18) is heated and the current pulse is injected into the connecting circuit traces (13, 14) of the resistor run (12).

4. The method as recited in Claim 2, wherein at least one first burn-up segment (18) is connected to one of two connecting circuit traces (13, 14) that are routed to the two ends of the resistor run (12) and at least one last burn-up segment (18) is connected to an additional circuit trace (24, 25); and in order to cut open the selected burn-up segment (18), it is heated and the current pulse is injected between the connecting circuit trace (13, 14) and the additional circuit trace (24, 25).

5. The method as recited in Claim 3 or 4, wherein the heating of the burn-up segment (18) is undertaken, using a laser pulse, all the way through one of the layers (10) covering the resistor run (12).

6. The method as recited in Claim 2, wherein circuit traces (19) are routed to the connecting locations of the burn-up segments (18) and the meandering windings (121); and for cutting open a burn-up segment (18), the current pulse is injected into the two circuit traces (19) that are routed to the selected burn-up segment (18).

7. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 - 6, wherein constant current pulses are used as current pulses; and their pulse duration is controlled.

8. The method as recited in Claim 7, wherein the voltage falling off at the selected burn-up segment (18) is monitored, and when a more than proportional voltage increase is detected, the current pulse is switched off.

9. The method as recited in one of Claims 3 - 8, wherein the injection of a current pulse is undertaken using an electronic switch which connects a constant current source to the circuit traces (19; 24, 25) and/or to the connecting circuit traces (13, 14) for the pulse duration.

10. The method as recited in one of Claims 4 - 9, wherein the contacting of the circuit traces (19) is undertaken all the way through a cutout (20) that is worked into one of the layers (11) that cover the resistor run (12).

11. The method as recited in one of Claims 4 - 9, wherein the circuit traces (19) are routed by their trace ends into a region lying behind the end of the connecting circuit traces (13, 14), in which they are covered only on one side by a

layer (10); and this region is cut off after the adjustment of the resistor run (12).

12. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 - 11, wherein the burn-up segments (18) are designed to be substantially more narrow than the meandering windings (121) of the resistor run (12) and than the circuit traces (19; 24, 25).

13. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 - 12, wherein the burn-up segments (18) are designed in a waist-shaped manner.

14. The method as recited in one of Claims 1 - 13, wherein, in the region of the burn-up segments (18), a cavity is formed in one of the layers (11) that cover the resistor run (12).